

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1425

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended June 8, 1901, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Tuberculosis	1	Enteritis	5
Pneumonia	1	Perniciosa	1
Scarlet fever	1	Dysentery	1
		Deaths from all causes	
Meningitis	1		

Concerning a reported case of yellow fever.

A communication has been received from Dr. E. Liceaga, president superior board of health. Mexico, inviting attention to a report of a case of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, as published in the Public Health Reports, May 10, 1901, and stating that the patient referred to (an American), according to reports received by Dr. Liceaga, died of remittent paludic fever.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, June 6, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of transactions at this port for the week ended June 5, 1901:

Only 1 vessel was inspected, clearing from this port for the United States. May 30, Norwegian steamship *Alabama*. Gjemre, master; crew, 18; passengers, 8, and Marine Medical Officer W. G. Thigpen, Louisiana State board of health; cargo, fruit and rubber, for New Orleans direct.

The very general observance of the annual fiesta at Rama, up the Bluefields River, where fruit steamers receive the greater part of their cargo, sufficiently explains the fact that only 1 steamer received a cargo of fruit during the past week.

There have been 2 deaths in Bluefields—a colored infant from inanition and a white male from chronic nephritis. The town of Bluefields unquestionably continues healthy and there is no reasonable ground for suspicion that a correspondingly satisfactory sanitary condition does not prevail in the immediate adjacent territory.

I inclose herewith 1 United States Marine-Hospital Service certificate (trip!icate) and 8 personal certificates (duplicate) issued, respectively, to vessels and passengers leaving the fruit ports of Central and South America for ports in the United States, under special regulations.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox.

MANILA, P. I., May 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that so far as I have been able to ascertain cases of plague have only occurred in 3 places in the Philippines outside of Manila, 1 case in Cebu, 1 case in Cavite, and 1 at Santa Rosa. The latter town is on the Laguna de Bay, and is in direct communication with Manila. Both of the cases in these towns were traced to Manila.